

Some Remarks

on

The Bilious Diseases as they occurred in
King William County, Virginia
in the Summer and
Fall of
1820.

George Claiborne

admitted March 4th 1821

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In looking over the extensive and almost endless Catalogue of diseases, to which the human family are subject, hoping to have my attention called to the consideration of some one of them more particularly, as a Subject for an essay, I found it a difficult matter to determine which I should select.

But, it soon occurred to me, that as we had had an unusually unhealthy Summer and Fall throughout the United States, it would be pleasing to the Faculty, to hear the History of the Bilious Diseases as they occurred in any district of Country.

I accordingly, have determined to offer to the Faculty the History and treatment of the Bilious Fevers as they occurred in King William County Virs. - This I shall endeavour to do in as Summary a manner as possible to be explicit.

After returning to Virginia last Spring,

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my friend Dr. Braxton proposed to me, that I should practice medicine with him in my native county, King William. This I consented to do, for the purpose solely of improvement. Believing that by so doing, I should make myself familiar with the different medicines, and, should have an opportunity of witnessing the different forms which our Bilious diseases assumed at different seasons of the year. Doctor Braxton is a graduate of this school, and holds a considerable rank among the medical men in the lower part of Virginia. In this essay I shall give the history of three distinct Cases which occurred with us, between the Months of June and October, and the treatment which we adopted, and had reason to be satisfied with.

King William is situated between the rivers Pamunkey, and Mattaponi, which form the forks of York river.

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Along the borders of each of these rivers there is a great deal of Marshy ground, which is overflowed by every tide, so that there are few seats on either river that are not more or less exposed to Marsh exhalations. Indeed, no part of our County is secluded from their visitations, if we admit (as we must necessarily do when it is so indisputably established) that they may be wafted to the distance of 3 or 10 miles. In the distance from river to river, at the widest part of our County is not more than 20 miles.

Since the days of Lancelotti, no one I believe, (who has ever written on the subject) has pretended to doubt, but that the effluvia emitted from marshes and other mofes undergoing the process of putrefaction, is a cause of disease. As you may suppose then, our County is one of the most unhealthy

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When I settled myself in the country, which was about the first of June I found the people extremely unhealthy, the diseases were then wearing the garb of that species of Fever, termed Synocha, or our common Bilious Inflammatory Fever.

Now, there were evidently two causes of disease. — The vast accumulations of bile producing a predisposition to disease, and the sudden and frequent vicissitudes of weather about that time, acting as an exciting cause, giving to the fever an inflammatory type.

That this fever was Inflammatory we were convinced from the following symptoms, a full, strong pulse, flushed countenance, difficult respiration, with a hot and dry skin.

The patient would first complain of a

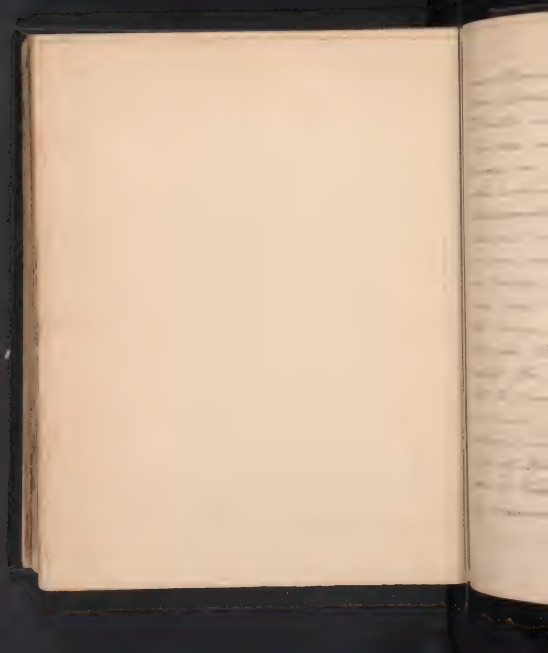
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Physicians in the same way, in the same
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 indicated the use of the same. The
 same is not the same, but the same is not
 the same, but the same is not the same.
 These then had withheld it.

Accordingly with that intensity which
 I have not become the Disposition, then
 and so, but I do not see why
 to be the effect of the same, the
 necessary result was to be expected.
 The same to me and I have devoted
 the same to me and I have devoted

The same to me and I have devoted
 the same to me and I have devoted



and became "Chic" we thought relative
more intimate and consequently more the
"Chic" slave

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. It starts with a general introduction to the subject, followed by a detailed discussion of the various methods used in the field. The author then presents a critical analysis of the existing research, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches.

... Then it commenced its discharge
we found that the discharges were not
... The patient
... to deal with the discharge in some form.
...

There was also a quantity of the black
bile contained in the stomach, that
we were compelled to evacuate the course
for some days, and ... the
the mouth was slightly ...
we could procure an ...
on the papers.

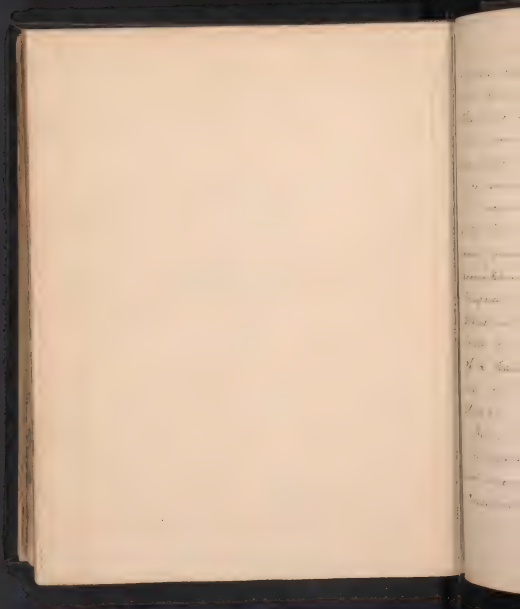
... in ...
... with ... The ...
... that
not in one case which came within the
scope of our practice, could be ...



retained. The stomach would incessantly
reject all solid or substantial. He would
sometimes not be allowed to subsist, the
tossing the Peribolus with it. In
this case it is observed to be
little good. The patient was given
Quapia which produced considerable
effects.

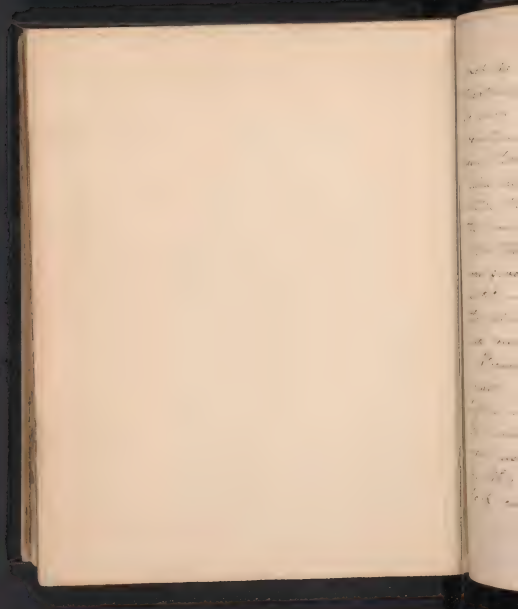
It was remarked by some Physicians
when I consulted that they had never
seen so much black bile discharged,
but had never known such a state
of the Patient. They thought the
bowels would continue until the
10th day sometimes to the 15th day.

The patient was continued to receive
the same medicine until the 15th day
when he was found to be much better
and the bowels continued to be
open. The patient was continued to
receive the same medicine until the 15th day.





[illegible]



not the case in regard to the amount of
the tax. In the case of the tax, amount
is given in the statute and is not a matter
of discretion and control. There would be
no tax on the sale of the land, and
no tax on the sale of the land, but
the tax on the sale of the land is
the same as the tax on the sale of the land.

On the 12th of June, 1861, a Colonial
war ship, a schooner, was lying at the
wharf, and was being loaded with
the Government stores, and the troops
and remained the military establishment.

The good ones can enter our own
 and observation where we wish to send
 them we could send the best.
 In some of these cases the loss of some
 is not with great advantage.
 In this case, we need not send the
 best combined with the best in the

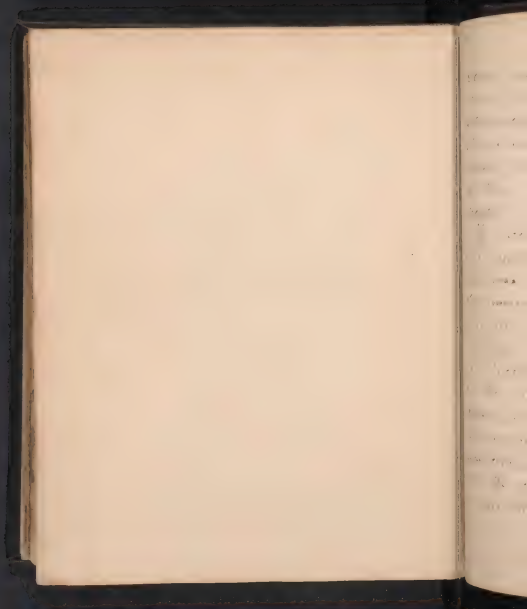


The English Shamans are very
different from the Chinese
Shamans. The latter are the only ones who
use the "Shaman" word, and are not
known as "Shamans" in the Chinese
language.

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can be detailed in a few lines.

After purging with calomel, and once starting them, we gave the turpentine according to the directions of Dr. Klopff of this City, in his essay on this subject contained in the Medical recorder. Which practice succeeded admirably well.

This subject I was the more anxious to introduce, as in the treatment of a case where I suspected the presence of worms, (but was disappointed) I ascertained that the turpentine could be beneficially employed, in bilious fevers, after proper evacuations. It imparts tone to the stomach, as readily as our best tonics. My experience with it in Bilious fevers is not sufficient to warrant my speaking positively respecting it, but such is my impression from the slight trial I made with it.

But this, I assert to be a fact. Recollecting

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I determined
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its effects in these few cases of Bilious fever, I determined to try it, in the first case of Intermittent fever, which I might have the management of, to see if it would not stop the ague. I soon had an opportunity of trying it, and after giving one or two doses of active evacuant, I gave the turpentine in the dose of ℥ss. which effectually prevented the accession of the paroxysm. I afterwards repeated my experiments, giving it shortly before the anticipated paroxysm, and with the same success. In no one instance, was ^{there} the production of alarming consequences.